



Some Managers Think They Always Get Worst of Breaks in Umpire's Decisions.

Umpires get credit for losing many a ball game but never winning one, says Billy Evans, American League umpire, in a recent number of the New York Times. Did you ever hear a manager come out boldly into print and say that a poor decision by the umpire made it possible for him to win? I never did. I have seen many a manager relate in print how a poor decision cost him out of the game. Every fan has read of how the home team was robbed when it lost. Few have ever read of how the visiting team was robbed when a close decision, which might have been given either way, went in favor of the home team. The umpire decides as many games for the home team as against it through the medium of disputed decisions.

Connie Mack is one of the few managers I ever heard say that, on the whole, the breaks about evened up. Most leaders will frankly tell you that they never got a close decision in their lives. There is no denying the fact that there are a lot of close decisions, and surely some one must get them. The trouble is that most managers think they are getting only what they deserve when a close decision is rendered in their favor, and when one goes the other way they are getting all the worst of it.

It is really surprising the very important part certain rulings play which at the same time appear very ordinary decisions. Every umpire can relate any number of games which have been decided on some point which at the time appeared to be a very minor detail. Very often the ruling out of a player allows the substitute to come through with an exhibition that proves the determining factor in the game. Very often when a club appears to be getting the worst of a break the umpire is playing right into its hands. I once heard a manager, after a week over a ruling that was given against him, when it was a matter of fact the decision of the umpire was directly responsible for his team scoring a victory in a very important game.

In the game in question, the score at the close of the seventh inning stood 2 to 1 in favor of the visiting team. In the first half of the eighth the visitors added another to their total, making the count 3 to 1 in their favor. Since the visiting pitcher was moving along smoothly, the two-run lead looked like a mighty good margin to work on. In the last half of the eighth the first two men up reached first because of errors on the part of the infield. The next batter, in attempting to sacrifice, struck out. Another error on the part of the infield filled the bases. Instead of the side being retired, as it should have been, the bases were filled with only one man down.

The batter to step to the plate at this very important moment was the manager of the club. He was a fellow prone to hug the plate closely. The first ball delivered was a fast one on the inside. The manager tried his very best to get out of the way of the ball. It hit either the bat or the batter. It was one of those plays on which the umpire has to be guided largely by the way the ball traveled. Usually if the ball hits the batsman, it doesn't travel very far. If it happens to strike the bat it does just the opposite. On this occasion the ball went on a fly against the wire netting of the grand stand. It seemed certain that the ball must have struck the bat. The umpire reached such a conclusion and declared it a foul ball. The manager protested strenuously, showed where the ball hit him, and ran in general. While not denying that possibly the ball did hit some part of the hand, the umpire ruled that it first struck the bat.

A long kick resulted, the manager insisting that he be sent to first, which would have forced a run over the plate, making the count 3 to 2, with the bases still full and only one out. The game was really resumed, and on the very first ball pitched the next manager had been denied the first base hit for a triple, scoring all three runners and putting his team in the lead by a score of 4 to 2. The next batter struck out. Had the umpire granted the manager first base, to which he claimed he was entitled because of being hit by a pitched ball, his team would have scored one instead of three runs, and instead of leading 4 to 2 the visitors would have retained the lead and would probably have won the game. The ruling which at first seemed adverse to the home team was the ruling on which the game hinged. Yet for a week the manager kept asking the umpire how hard a fellow had to be hit before he was entitled to first base. Instead he should have given the umpire a vote of thanks.

Several years ago one of the Eastern teams in the American League started on an invasion of the West. Before starting on the road the club had lost four or five straight. If I am not mistaken, the first ten games played in the West resulted in defeats. The season was near the close, and the affair was becoming pretty much of a joy ride, as the club had the cellar championship clinched. After having dropped a dozen or more straight, the umpire found it necessary to put out two players, the first and second basemen. The only players on the bench capable of playing the positions were two extra catchers. They were pressed into service. The catcher playing second base made three wonderful plays, due to the fact that in each instance he was playing fifteen or twenty feet out of position. With a regular second baseman in the game, each of the three hits would have been worth a couple of bases. The

Tiger Pitcher Is Grieved When Hawaiians Are Called Names—Says None of His Tribe Held Banquet at Funeral of Reverend Cook.

John Brodie Williams is authority for the statement that his native Hawaiians are a much misunderstood and maligned country, says Batchelor in the Detroit Free Press of April 8.

The pitcher was shocked and grieved the other day when somebody mentioned that the Hawaiians were formerly cannibals, whose favorite dish was a savory missionary stew, with plenty of onions in it and pan gravy.

"The idea that my people ever were cannibals is absurd," says Williams. "So far as I ever have heard from those who know, there never was a feast of human flesh on the island of Honolulu. It is generally supposed in the United States apparently that the Hawaiians are cannibals, but this is the pure bunk. Cook's bones are

JOHN BRODIE WILLIAMS



United States apparently that the Hawaiians are cannibals, but this is the pure bunk. Cook's bones are

are known to be in. Contestants for the honor of defending the cup will be all right physically. Team work is what they need, and will devote themselves to it from the beginning, so all the gentlemen are ready save for the perfection in attack and defense.

Seats for the matches of June 9 and 13 are to be allotted on April 27 to applicants who had for reservations of boxes seating six people for the series of games has been fixed at \$200 for those nearest the center and \$150 for the other boxes, all these being in the west stand. A limited number of seats nearest the center of the field will be sold at \$15 for the entire series of games, with the balance of the seats at \$10. Seats on the east stand for the series will be sold at \$5. Application for allotments must be made to V. E. Schaumburg, assistant secretary of the committee of arrangements, 18 East Twenty-first street.

Such seats are sold on allotment will be on sale on the days of the games at \$2.50 each, and there will be a field enclosure with admission at 50 cents. Special trains will be run to the grounds at Westbury, with a charge of \$1.25 for the round trip. There will be no space for parking automobiles inside the enclosure, but arrangements have been made for such parking space just outside.

J. M. Waterbury, J. P. Cooley, J. S. Cowdin, and J. A. Rawlins were on the Lakewood field, yesterday for the purpose of trying out some of the ponies. No attempt at a game was made, the players merely knocking the ball about, paying particular attention to the moves of their various mounts. Fifteen ponies in all were ridden, including Carry the News and Helen G. These two were closely watched in their gallops after the ball, and nothing but commendation was heard over the improvement they have made since their last test here.

MAJOR LEAGUE TO HOLD ALL PLAYERS

CHICAGO, April 11.—The rule by which major league teams send to the minors all but twenty-five of their players on or before May 15th may be abandoned, according to dispatches received here today from Columbus, Ohio. Manager Hank O'Day of the Chicago Nationals is reported to have outlined a new rule by which the majors may each carry under contract as many players as they see fit and thus leave no loophole for the Federals to get promising recruits farmed out to the minors.

It is said that a majority of the American and National Leagues is aware of the contemplated change in the rules and is in its favor.

TACOMA SIGNS BUTLER

Weeding out his ranks preparatory to the opening of the Northwestern league season, Manager McInulty of the Tacoma Tigers, released infielders Switzer and Catlin from Columbus, Ohio, and signed catcher Butler of Venice, California, for shortstop.

In the presence of probably 25,000 persons, the Baltimore Federals defeated Buffalo in the opening game of the season at Baltimore on April 13, by a score of 3 to 2.

Although there were numerous errors on both sides, the game abounded in brilliant plays. Jack Quinn pitched consistent ball for the locals. President "Ginewe" of the Federal League, witnessed the game.

Baltimore scored all its runs in the fourth inning by staging a rally on Moore. Zim and Swacina doubled to right, Doolan walked, a double steal and Jackletts' double chased over three runs.

In the fifth Buffalo came back with a two-run rally, but Quinn tightened up in the pinch.

Says Americans Make Mistake When They Call the Islanders Kanakas, Which in Their Language Refers Only to Males.

still on the island and he wasn't made a lunch of by anybody.

"My grandmother lived to be 108 years of age and if there had been any recent cannibalism, she certainly would have known of it, yet she said that she never had heard of a case wherein a human being was served as the piece de resistance of a banquet."

Another common mistake that Americans make is to call the natives kanakas. That word means "man" in our language and is not the name of a tribe at all. We are Hawaiians and nothing else. Some of us who have attained maturity and are of the male sex are kanakas, but the women folk can't wear that title—at least until they get equal suffrage."

W. Tin Chong and Manuel Paresa Agree to Pit Clubs Against Each Other Next Sunday.

A return game of baseball will be played at Moiliili field next Sunday afternoon beginning at half-past three o'clock between the All-Chinese team and the Portuguese Athletic Club team. Prior to this game, beginning at half-past one o'clock, two local teams will cavort on the diamond.

Considerable interest is being shown in the All-Chinese versus Portuguese Athletic Club game, and it is anticipated that a much larger crowd will be in attendance than was last Sunday. Arrangements have been made for the admission of school children without charge and the prices of seats has been set at fifteen, twenty-five and thirty-five cents.

That Managers Tin Chong and Manuel Paresa have tried to get fast teams together is evident from the way the clubs stacked up. Last Sunday's game, Paresa's men, while they did not appear as strong as did the All-Chinese team, showed that with practice they will become a formidable aggregation in the coming pennant race.

As for the All-Chinese, the work on the diamond was all that could be desired and when the men have had a bit more practice and become more familiar with each other's mode of playing, it should loom up as the best All-Chinese team ever gotten together in Honolulu.

While the All-Chinese will present the same line-up as last Sunday with a possible change in the pitcher's box, Paresa reports that he has a couple of new men to try out and that his team will be much stronger than in last Sunday's game.

ILLINOIS WILL BE STRONG IN 1915 GAMES

Word has been received at the athletic department of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company in San Francisco from Everett C. Brown, president of the Chicago Athletic Association, that Illinois athletes will be strong in numbers during the games in 1915. Brown says the athletic organizations of his state, including college and club teams, are interested in the big program planned for the exposition, and will surely be well represented. The Chicago Athletic Association and the Illinois Athletic Club team will be the strongest ever entered in a national championship meeting by these organizations.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire)—The scores in the American and National League games yesterday were as follows:

- American League.
- At St. Louis—Chicago 6, St. Louis 7.
- At Cleveland—Detroit 4, Cleveland 7.
- At Washington—New York 3, Washington 2.
- At Philadelphia—Boston 1, Philadelphia 1 (13 innings).
- National League.
- At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 2.
- At New York—Brooklyn 0, New York 6.
- At Boston—Boston 4, Philadelphia 3.
- St. Louis 2, Chicago 2 (15 innings), called on account of darkness.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, April 13.—For the first time in the history of Stanford tennis, the cardinal institution will probably be represented by a two-man team at the national tournament at Longwood, Massachusetts, during the latter part of next month and in dual meets with several of the Eastern colleges. Harvard University has already given the Stanford boys assurance of a financial guarantee and the executive committee of the student body has sanctioned the trip and given a part of the fund necessary to send the team East. Lyn Murray, former varsity tennis captain, and the star player of the university, will be one of the men to make the team. Herbert L. Hahn of Pasadena, of the varsity tennis team, will probably be the second man on the team.

Matches have been arranged with Cornell, Yale, Harvard, Chicago, Illinois and Missouri. Maurice McLoughlin, the national champion, and Johnson, who was the California sensation of the year in the East last season, have both been interested in the trip and have written urging the Stanford players to enter.

PRICE RAISED BY QUARRY OWNERS

Action of Lyman Estate May Delay the Completion of Hilo Breakwater.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.) HILO, April 20.—More trouble is in sight which will further complicate the Hilo breakwater situation. A serious disagreement has arisen between the Lyman estate and the engineering firm of Lord & Young, and the present indications are that a settlement cannot be arrived at and that the trouble will be fought out in court.

The Lyman estate owns about 40,000 acres of land at Kapoho, Puna, and the tract is believed to contain the only rock suitable for the breakwater construction, which is available at a cost which is not prohibitive.

Lord & Young expect to get a subcontract whereby they will complete the present breakwater contract.

Some time ago the firm agreed with the First Trust Company of Hilo that it would pay a bonus of \$500 and two and one-half cents a ton for rock from the Lyman estate land, of which the trust company is the trustee.

According to the Lord & Young side of the story the contractors, relying on this understanding, spent many thousands of dollars developing a quarry, west of the railroad track, where it swings into Kapoho. Then recently they were informed by the trust company that its price for rock would be twenty-five cents a ton, or ten times as much as the price stated in the contract.

The Lord & Young people had no regular contract with the trust company, but they held a letter wherein the trust company stated that the terms mentioned were satisfactory to it. Both Attorney Frank Thompson and Attorney Breckons, who represent the contractors, claim that the letter is in fact a valid contract, and as such binding.

"We have not been able to come to an understanding," said Breckons yesterday before he left for Honolulu. "We offered to raise the bonus to \$1250, but we could not come to terms. We believe that we have a valid contract in the letter accepting these terms, and we shall bring a suit for specific performance against the Lyman estate. We had intended to bring the suit in Hilo last Saturday, and the papers were ready for filing, but we decided to bring it in Honolulu instead. We are sorry that this thing must be brought into the courts, as it will delay the construction of the breakwater, but we cannot help it."

"We are perfectly willing to stand by our original contract," said Attorney Carlsmith, the attorney for the trust company, yesterday afternoon. "However, the Lord & Young people want us to give them control of our entire forty thousand acres at that price, and that we will not let them have. We will let them take all the stone they want at \$500 a house and two and one-half cents a ton from the so-called 'quarry site' where they now have their plant, but we will not let them have the right to keep all others from taking rock from our land. As a matter of fact, our land is the only place whence stone for the breakwater can be taken practically, and we do not propose to give them that monopoly, which will put them in a position to go to Washington and dictate their own terms. We have told them that if they want that, they must pay us twenty-five cents a ton. We have not agreed to furnish them any such monopoly in the original contract, and we will not do so unless they agree to our new price. However, I do not anticipate that the matter will get into court."

Matson Liner Brings 372 Sacks Accumulated Since Sailing of the Chiyu Maru.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.) With Coast mail that had accumulated at San Francisco since the sailing of the Chiyu Maru, which arrived here April 17, the Matson Company's liner Mauna, Capt. Henry F. Woodin, left the harbor yesterday morning. The mail filled 372 sacks, in addition to which the steamer brought fifty-four packages of express matter.

The vessel had forty-five cabin passengers for Honolulu and its local freight consisted of 2417 tons, including more than 800 tons in crates.

When the Mauna arrived detectives were at pier No. 15 to intercept an alleged forger from the coast who was believed to be on the vessel, but their search was unrewarded.

The voyage from San Francisco was reported to have been unusually pleasant and the passengers enjoyed several social affairs arranged by the popular and obliging purser, J. A. Corrigan.

Fancy dress balls were the social features of the voyage of the Canadian-Australian liner Niagara, Capt. H. A. Morriarty, which docked at pier No. 7 yesterday morning en route from Sydney, Auckland and Suva to Vancouver.

With more than four hundred passengers to draw from these affairs, one of which was given for each class, were well attended and some of the costumes were both amusing and unique. Among the spectators at the balls, as well as at the deck games and sports that took place during the trip, was Earl Grey, Countess Grey and Lady Sybil Grey, who are en route to England by way of the Coast and disembarked here. They expect to sail for San Francisco on the Wilhelmina, departing today, or the Mauna, which will leave next Tuesday.

The Niagara left Sydney April 6 at ten o'clock, Auckland at three o'clock April 9 and Suva in the Pili, the evening of April 14. During the voyage Joe Barker, an employee of the steamer's department, fell thirty-four feet down a hatchway, sustaining injuries which will incapacitate him for work for several months.

PLAN FOR USE OF WASTE MOLASSES

Dr. Wilcox Much Impressed with Plan Worked Out by William Antoni.

HILO, April 20.—During his visit in Hilo last week Doctor Wilcox was much interested in a plan which has been worked out by William Antoni, the chemist of the Serrao Distillery, for the utilization of waste molasses by manufacturing therefrom denatured alcohol. Not only will it be possible, by the adoption of such a plan, to save a large amount of money by supplying fuel for plantation engines, but the fuel supply will be large enough to provide for other concerns, replacing the more expensive imported gasoline. Doctor Wilcox stated that he preferred that Mr. Antoni tell his own story, as he ought to have the full credit for his plan, of which Doctor Wilcox spoke in the highest terms of praise. As a consequence The Tribune requested Mr. Antoni to furnish it with a general description of his plan, which he kindly gave, as follows:

The annual production of molasses in the Hawaiian Islands is about 100,000 tons, most of which goes to waste instead of producing a revenue as is the case in other sugar countries. A ton of molasses contains more than ten dollars worth of carbohydrates and more than six dollars worth of potash and nitrogen; its most economic use is for feeding purposes, and next to that for production of alcohol. Considering the small investment necessary for a distillery, and the ease and low cost of alcohol under local conditions, it is remarkable that no attempt has been made by the sugar interests to start a distillery in the Islands. It would prove a good investment for a number of mills, the amount of the profit depending on certain circumstances.

Fertilizer Would Pay Cost.

The most favorable case would be that of a mill using irrigation on its fields and having a surplus of either live or exhaust steam. Taking for a concrete example a mill of an annual production of 15,000 tons of sugar the amount of waste molasses would be about 2500 tons. The fertilizer ingredients would have a value of at least \$15,000, and if this mill would build a distillery at a cost of less than \$5000 it could recover all the nitrogen and potash in the waste and bring it on the field through its irrigation system. This would pay for the initial cost of the distillery and defray returning expenses right in the first year, besides leaving as a net profit some 150,000 gallons of alcohol. If the mill had to buy fuel in order to run the distillery it would require one gallon of oil for every gallon of alcohol, at an expense of about five cents per gallon, or a total of \$15,000. The fertilizer value of the distillery waste would also pay this extra expense. It would even cover the expense of boiling the waste down to a syrup, so it can be sprayed on the field or be mixed with lime and be spread in day form. This has been the practical experience in other countries; the alcohol is, even under these unfavorable conditions, obtained free of cost. Finally there is the loss of those mills that do not find it advantageous to own their own distilleries; they can send their molasses to a central distillery, located at a place with good shipping facilities, and have the fertilizer ingredients and the alcohol recovered. Hilo would be an ideal place for such a central establishment.

May Become Drug on Market.

The question now is, What can be done with all the alcohol that the Islands are capable of producing? If only half of the waste molasses is used for this purpose, will not the three million gallons of alcohol be a drug on the market? That need not be the case. In all probability more than half of the molasses can be used for feeding purposes here and on the Coast, if a systematic effort is made to sell it. Then, if the rest is turned into alcohol, quite a large amount can be used in the Islands. First of all, every mill having a railroad of its own can materially reduce the cost of hauling cane by using alcohol locomotives supplied with fuel by the mill distillery. Next to this such companies as the Hilo Railroad Company can operate their motor cars on alcohol. Finally small motors for manufacturing and agricultural purposes will use some, while alcohol lamps will furnish cheap illumination and alcohol stoves will make our Welsh rarebits. Alcohol is much safer than kerosene or gasoline, since water will extinguish an alcohol fire. As a fuel for internal combustion engines it is little inferior to gasoline; it has less caloric value, but makes up for some of this by the fact that it allows a greater compression, which increases its efficiency. It is ahead of gasoline in that it does not deposit any carbon on the walls of the cylinder or on the spark plug, which increases the reliability of the engine.

Cost of Denaturing.

In order to use alcohol for industrial purposes one has to denature it, that is make it unfit for consumption. This is rather expensive under the present regulations of the internal revenue department, amounting to about six cents a gallon. However, the department is ready to consider special denaturants for special conditions, and there is no doubt but that the sugar mills would be allowed to use a cheap denaturant as long as the alcohol does not get into general circulation, but is used by the producers or other responsible concerns. For general purposes a complete denaturant can probably be made in these Islands at a reasonable cost.

After supplying the demands of the home market the distillery would send their product to the Pacific States with their ever increasing population, and to Japan and China. The more these countries grow industrially, the more alcohol they will require. Another product from molasses that is sold in large quantities to tanneries is lactic acid. Its manufacture here would consume quite an amount of molasses.

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